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July 15 and were all treated in hospital. There have not been more than 22 cases under treatment at one time. Among the garrison, with a total of 718 men, there were 12 cases under treatment July 23, and 15 July 24 and 25. The average duration of the cases has been from three to five days.

Inspection of vessels—Bubonic plague in animals.

During the week ended August 6, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Aug. 1	Cerea	New York				
2	Roma	do	206	95	550	7
2	Sicilian Prince	do				
4	Lombardia	do	200	45	425	12
6	Frieda	do				
6	Sicilian Prince	do	156	50	275	3

Bubonic plague in animals.

In an interesting work on plague just printed at Naples, Dr. P. Vincenti, formerly port physician at Naples and director of the lazaretto at Nisida, gives a review of the connection between various animals and bubonic plague. The relation between rats and plague was known, the writer says, from the most ancient times. The book of Samuel speaks of an epizootic among these animals preceding an outbreak of plague among men, and the Bible also records that the Philistines made golden images of mice as charms against plague. The Bagovathi Purana, one of the most ancient Hindoo writings, mentions explicitly the possibility of plague being conveyed by rats. In the year 428 B. C. there was at Rome an epidemic preceded by great mortality among horses, cattle, and sheep, and, according to Livy, another prevalence of disease in the same city following an epizootic among cattle. The same relation has been pointed out by many writers who have recorded the scourges of the present era. At Naples, for example, during the terrible plague of 1656, all the dogs and cats died and it was believed at the time that flies and other insects were capable of conveying the pestilential poison. Recently at Astrabad, Persia, in an epidemic outbreak it was observed that the disease began among sheep and that there was a large mortality among horses. Rocher, in an account of epidemics in Yunnan, China, in 1870 and 1872, affirms that the infection of men was preceded by many deaths among rats, buffaloes, sheep, deer, dogs, hogs, and birds.

Among rodents, rats, mice, squirrels, guinea pigs, porcupines, and marmots are easily infected. Modern bacteriology has sufficiently demonstrated that the malady among rats is identical with that among men. Of especial importance in this connection is the tendency of rats to resort to deposits of grain, which are likely to become infected by the saliva and carcasses of these animals. Rags in which rats nest are also dangerous from the possibility of their propagating plague.